

AUTHOR: Mendeleyev, G.A. , Engineer SOV-91-58-9-24/29

TITLE: Cleaning Condenser Pipes with Balls (Ochistka kondensatornykh trubok pri pomoshchi sharikov)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 9, pp 33-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests were carried out at the Chelyabinsk Thermal Electric Plant to check the efficacy of cleaning condenser pipes by a stream of rubber balls. The rubber balls are fed from an ejector into the pressure circulation pipe of the condenser, return via the pressure outlet pipe, are caught in a conical trap and returned to the ejector from which they are once more passed into circulation. The cycle lasts from 30 - 90 secs. The balls should be roughly 2 mm less than the internal diameter of the condenser pipe and their number should be 20% that of the pipes to be cleaned. In passing through the pipes, the balls bang against the sides and dislodge scale and deposits which have collected. Worn down balls automatically pass out of circulation through slits in the conical trap. Depending on the degree of fouling in the pipes, circulation of the balls should be kept up from 3 to 24 hrs. Experience has shown that 3.5 to 4 atm is a sufficient pressure for the injected water.

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Cleaning Condenser Pipes With Balls

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When balls or impurities become lodged in the cracks of the conical trap, a high-pressure line (7 to 10 atm) may be connected to the ejector inlet to create short periods of turbulence. Care must be taken to remove "dead zones" in the circulatory system. When the specific gravity of the balls is 1.1 g/cu cm, measures need only be taken to remove them from the lower part of the condenser's water chambers. There are 2 diagrams.

1. Condenser tubes--Cleaning

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SOV/91-59-5-18/27

25(6)

AUTHOR: Mendelejev, G.A., Engineer

TITLE: Determination of Dimensions of Pick-Up Cone in an Installation for Cleaning the Condenser Pipes by Means of Balls (Opredeleniye razmerov ulavli-vayushchego konusa v ustanovke dlya ochistki kon-densatornykh trubok pri pomoshchi sharikov)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 5, pp 29-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author explains how to determine the correct dimensions of pick-up cone, with the use of graphs (Figure 3 and 4), which show the dependence of the size of the cone's crosssection "S" upon the angle of conoidness "a" and the radius of cross section of the drainage pipe "r". Graph, Figure 4, shows the dependence of the cone's height "H" upon "a" and "r". The work formula is

$$S = 3.5 \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4},$$

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30V/61-59-5-18/27

Determination of Dimensions of Pick-Up Cone in an Installation
for Cleaning the Condenser Pipes by Means of Balls.

wherein "S" is the unknown free flow section in square cm.; "d" is the diameter of the drainage pipe in cm. The lesser is "a", the more reliable functions the cone. Inasmuch as it is not always desirable to have a curved cone, it can be made rectilinear, consisting of two truncated cones with different angles "a". At the close of the article the author gives an example calculation. There are 2 graphs and 3 diagrams.

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5(3), 8(6)

SOV, 91-59-9-6/33

AUTHOR: Mendeleyev, G.A. and Fabkin, R.L., Engineers

TITLE: Reducing the Carbon Dioxide Content in the Distillate of an Evaporator Plant

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 9, pp 11-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An increased carbon dioxide content in the distillate of evaporator plants will gradually destroy the housing and the tubes of the secondary and tertiary steam coolers. It will also reduce the pH value of the boiler feed water. When analyzing the function of an evaporator plant based on its test results, it is found that the principle reason for increased carbon dioxide content in the distillate of the evaporator is the inefficient design of the secondary and tertiary steam coolers (Figure 1,a) the improper exhaust of uncondensed gases, the presence of large unventilated heater volumes with great partial carbon dioxide pressure. The secondary steam, entering the condenser

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Reducing the Carbon Dioxide Content in the Distillate of an Evaporator Plant

from the evaporator, contain carbon dioxide, whose partial pressure is measured in fractions of mm mercury column. The condensate obtained from such steam, obviously, will contain insignificant amounts of dissolved carbon dioxide. However, when the steam moves along the cooler, and during the condensation of the basic amount of steam, the partial carbon dioxide pressure will gradually rise, and eventually it will reach rather considerable magnitudes. This carbon dioxide concentration determines on a whole the degree of carbon dioxide saturation of the distillate. During the normal operation of the cooler, the dissolving of carbon dioxide and the mechanical extraction of carbon-dioxide-steam concentrate proceed simultaneously, changing regularly with changes of load and condensate volume in the condensate collector. Under certain conditions, for example during tests, the carbon dioxide content of the condensate, which was normally 40 mg/lit, may suddenly rise to 660 mg/lit.

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Reducing the Carbon Dioxide Content in the Distillate of an Evaporator Plant

These assumptions were confirmed by investigations conducted at VTI by I.K. Grishuk, V.V. Sheveleva and A.I. Perfilov (Ref 1). The analysis of the work of condenser plants shows that one of the principle reasons, facilitating the enrichment of the turbine condensate with carbon dioxide, is the extraction of uncondensed gases from the cooler of the evaporator and their appearance at the turbine condenser entrance. There they mix with the steam and increase the partial carbon dioxide pressure with a corresponding enrichment of the turbine condensate by carbon dioxide. By insignificant modifications of a tertiary steam cooler of an evaporator and by some changes in the gas removal (shown in Figure 1,b), a considerable (approximately 8-10 times) reduction of the carbon dioxide content was achieved in the distillate of the evaporator. This, in turn, resulted in a notice-

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Reducing the Carbon Dioxide Content in the Distillate of an Evaporator Plant

able reduction of the free carbon dioxide in the boiler feed water. There are 2 sets of diagrams and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 4/4

MENDELEYEV, G.A. . inzh.

Determining the dimensions of basic elements of installation
for cleaning condenser tubes by means of balls. *Energetik* 8
no.5:32-35 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Condensers (Steam)--Maintenance and repair)

~~MEHDELEYEV, G.A.~~, inzh.

Sealing of steam-turbine condenser tube plates. Energetik 8
no. 12:15-17 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Steam turbines)

MENDELEYEV, G.A., inzh.

Sealing of steam-turbine tube plates. Energetik 10 no.4:21

Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Steam turbines)

MENDELEYEV, I. M.

MENDELEYEV, I. M.: "Clinical-hematological characteristics of bothriocephalus anemia." Min Health Karelo-Finnish SSR. Republic Hospital. First Leningrad Medical Inst imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov. Petrozavodsk, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 30, 1956. Moscow.

MENDELEYEV, I. M.

[Bathrioccephalus anemia; hematological characteristics] Bitrio-
tsefal'naya anemia; kliniko-gematologicheskaya kharakteristika.
Petrozavodsk, 1957. 105 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(ANEMIA) (TAPEWORM)

MEDELEYEV, I.M., kand.med.nauk (Petrozavodsk)

Recovery from the adrenogenital syndrome by removal of adenoma of the adrenal gland. Klin.med. 37 no.11:132-133 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo otdeleniya No. 2 Respublikanskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach Kazakhskoy Avtonomnoy Sovetskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki L.T. Filimonova) Ministerstva zdra-vookhraneniya Kazakhskoy Avtonomnoy Sovetskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki.

(ADRENOGENITAL SYNDROME etiology)

(ADRENAL GLANDS neoplasms)

(ADENOMA surgery)

MENDELEYEV, Iridiy Mikhaylovich; SHEKHTER, D.I., red.; SHEVCHENKO,
L.V., tekhn. red.

[Essays on clinical helminthology] Ocherki klinicheskoi gema-
tologii. Petrozavodsk, Gos. izd-vo Karel'skoi ASSR, 1961. 244 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

(MEDICAL HELMINTHOLOGY)

MENDELEYEV, I.S., inzhener.

Stable voltage regulation of direct-current generators. Elektrichestvo
no.4:74-76 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod imeni Stalina.
(Electric generators)

MENDELEYEV, I.S., inzhener.

Determining the zones of sparkless operation in d.c. machines by
excitation of windings of half of the auxiliary poles. Vest.
elektroprom. 27 no.1:60-61 Ja '56. (MLBA 9:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod Ministerstva elektro-
promyshlennosti.
(Electric motors, Direct current)

AUTHOR: Mendeleyev, I.S. (Engineer).

110-7-26/30

TITLE: The influence of the "dead" section on the commutation of a reversing d.c. motor. (Vliyaniye "mertvoy" seksii na kommutatsiyu reversivnogo dvigatelya postoyannogo toka.)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry), Vol.28, No.7, 1957, p.76 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Cases are often met when, in order to ensure operation of a d.c. motor without sparking when running in one direction, it is necessary to reduce the gap under the commutating pole whilst, to secure operation without sparking in the opposite direction of rotation, it is necessary to increase the gap. This has been found to be due to the presence of a "dead" section in the armature winding. This was verified on a motor type ПН-750 of 73 kW, 220 V, 372 A, 900 r.p.m. The machine was first wound with a wave winding on the armature having a "dead" section. Sparkless commutation in both directions could not be obtained. The zones of sparkless operation in the two directions are shown in Fig.1. A new armature was then made without a "dead" point. The results of the tests are shown in Fig.2 and it will be seen that the zones of sparkless operation for the two directions of rotation coincide well

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The influence of the "dead" section on the commutation
of a reversing d.c. motor. (Cont.) 110-7-26/30

and are much wider than before. It is concluded that
the presence of a "dead" section in the armature winding
impairs the commutation of d.c. motors even when they run
only in one direction.

There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Electro Mechanical Works. (KhEMTs).

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

110-S8-6-15/22

AUTHOR: Mendeleyev, I.S., Engineer

TITLE: The Influence of the Polarity of the Main Poles on the Commutation and Heating of d.c. Machines (Vliyaniye polyarnosti glavnykh polyusov na kommutatsiyu i nagrev mashin postoyannogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyashlennosti, 1958, No 6, pp 60 - 62 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Interest is increasing in circuits with separate supply to the main field poles of d.c. motors. As a rule, only machines with wave-wound armatures are connected in this way because, with other types of windings, asymmetry in the magnetic circuit sets up parasitic circulating currents in the armature. However, many machines cannot be wave-wound but must have lap or mixed lap/wave ("frog-leg") windings. Hence, it was decided to find out whether such machines could be used with separate supply to the field windings. The points to watch were commutation and armature-winding heating. Comparative tests were made of the width of sparkless zone of operation when the main poles were in the correct polarity sequence and when this sequence was disturbed. Tests were also made on machines wound in different ways -

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11C-58-6-15/22

The Influence of the Polarity of the Main Poles on the Commutation and Heating of d.c. Machines

wave, lap and mixed - with the results given in Figures 1, 2 and 3, respectively, which relate to generators type PN-1000, 80 kW, 230 V, 980 r.p.m.; type PN-750, 105 kW, 230 V, 1470 r.p.m. and type PN-400, 50 kW, 115 V, 1450 r.p.m. In the first machine, changing the polarity of one group of poles had little effect on the sparkless region; in the second, asymmetry of the magnetic system caused slight diminution in the region of sparkless operation and in the third, the zone of sparkless working was displaced relative to the axis but was not much diminished.

The heating effects of the circulating currents were then studied on a lap-wound motor, type P-102, 125 kW, 220 V. With correct polarity of the main poles and asymmetrical conditions, the results of comparative thermal tests were as given in Figure 1; the armature current is almost double the normal value. The driving motor currents under different conditions are noted in Table 2. It is concluded that the circuit with independent supply to the field windings can be applied to

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The Influence of the Polarity of the Main Poles on the Commutation
and Heating of d.c. Machines

machines with lap and with mixed windings only when
asymmetry is not prolonged or the load on the machine
diminishes as the asymmetry increases. Machines with such
windings cannot be used for prolonged asymmetrical operation
because of armature heating.
There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: KhEMZ

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1957

Card 3/3 1. Commutators---Design 2. Electric motors (D. C.)---Circuits

МЕНДЕЛЕЕВ, И.С.

110-1-4/12

AUTHOR: Mendeleyev, I.S., Engineer

TITLE: The Influence of Advancing the Brushes on the Commutation of a Direct Current Machine (Vliyaniye razbezhki shchetok na kommutatsiyu mashin postoyannogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlenosti, 1958, Vol.29, No. 1, pp. 15 - 17 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In this article, the term "advancing of brushes" means that some of the brushes on the brush arm are advanced relative to others. This is an effective method of improving the commutation of d.c. machines. Besides influencing the flux distribution in the slot, it affects the absolute value of the reactance e.m.f. of the short-circuited section and increases the commutation time. The way in which advancing the brushes can influence the region of sparkless operation of a machine is illustrated in Fig.1. The use of brushes leading by more than 7 - 10 mm is not recommended as it does not give further improvement. A formula is offered for the influence of brush advance on the magnitude of the reactance e.m.f. of the short-circuited section. Calculated values of this e.m.f. as a function of the brush advance are tabulated for a generator type ПН-550, of 75 kW, 230 V and 1 500 r.p.m. The table shows that despite increased mutual inductance, the absolute value of the reactance

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110-1-4/19

The Influence of Advancing the Brushes on the Commutation of a Direct Current Machine

e.m.f. decreases with increasing brush advance. This is in good agreement with the test data plotted graphically in Fig.3, which shows the influence of brush advance on sparkless working. At high values of brush advance, the field of the main poles begins to have an appreciable influence on commutation; the effect may become so great as to cause sparking at no-load, as will be seen from the 2 curves marked "3" in Fig.3. In this case, the limiting amount of brush advance is governed by freedom from sparking at no load.

In practice, the use of large values of brush advance may cause unstable operation of the machine. It is also inadvisable to make brush advance greater than the thickness of the brush. Vibration of the machine often restricts the range of sparkless operation, as shown in Fig. 4, but by judicious use of brush advance, and by displacing the brush gear somewhat in the direction of rotation, commutation may be greatly improved in such generators. An appendix gives the derivation of the formula for calculating the value of the reactance e.m.f. in a short-circuited section of armature winding as a function of the brush thickness.

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110-1-4/19

The Influence of Advancing the Brushes on the Commutation of a
Direct Current Machine

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 2 references which are
Russian translations of foreign works.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Electro-mechanical Works (KhEMZ)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

MENDELEYEV, I.S., inzh.

Effect of the polarity of the main poles on the commutation and heating in d.c. machinery. Vest. elektroprom. 29 no.6:60-62 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod.
(Electric machinery--Direct current)

SOV/110-59-1-17/28

AUTHORS: Mendelayev I.S., Troyetskaya A.A. and Sverdin, L.V.
(Engineers)

TITLE: A Practical Method of Designing Three-Winding Direct-Current Generators (Prakticheskiy metod rascheta trekhobmotochnykh generatorov postoyannogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 1, pp 60-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Direct-current generators with the special characteristics required for certain industrial drives may have two or three field windings. This article describes practical methods of designing generators with three field windings. The external characteristics of a generator are usually determined by the mechanical characteristic of the prime mover and are expressed by three points: (1) the no-load voltage and armature current when the prime mover is running light; (2) the normal rated current and voltage; (3) the voltage and current at which the prime mover stalls. The generator design commences with determination of the output and selection of the type of machine. It is shown that the output for which the machine may be designed depends on the shape of the external characteristics, as shown in

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A Practical Method of Designing Three-Winding Direct-Current
Generators

Fig 1. In driving excavators and other equipment a good deal also depends upon the operating conditions and duty cycle. The method of constructing the external characteristics of a three-winding generator from the no-load curve is then explained with reference to Fig 2. A formula is given for the design of the field winding. A numerical example of generator design is then worked out.

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There are 2 figures, 1 table , no references.

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1958

SOV/110-59-8-6/24.

AUTHOR: Mendeleyev, I.S., Engineer.

TITLE: The use of Cold-rolled Steel for the Poles of d.c. Machines.

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektromyshlennosti 1959, Nr 8, pp 24-26
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: High magnetic flux values are commonly used in highly-rated d.c. machines and, therefore, the main poles are wider than in normal machines. It is accordingly difficult to reduce the size of the machines unless special steels of high permeability can be used for the main poles, or unless the excitation ampere-turns can be reduced. The only available steels that might be useful are orientated cold-rolled steels grades E310, E320 and E330. These steels are made in sheets not more than 0.5 mm thick, which impairs the filling factor of the poles. Nevertheless, it has been proposed to use these steels in the main poles of a number of new machines. A diagram of the magnetic properties of steel E310 at different angles to the direction of rolling is given in Fig. 1 and the need to make the magnetic flux

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The use of Cold-rolled Steel for the Poles of d.c. Machines.

coincide with the direction of rolling will easily be seen. However, in d.c. machines the flux cannot flow straight down the main poles but must turn as it approaches the pole shoes. Hence in some places it is bound to be across the direction of rolling, and the effectiveness of using cold-rolled steel in the main poles consequently depends upon the geometry of the poles. For example, when cold-rolled steel grade E330 was used for the main poles in the special 10-kW motor of reduced size, it was found to run far faster than was expected. The speed could only be reduced by making the main poles of ordinary hot-rolled steel grade E11, despite the high induction of 17000 gauss in the steel. Fig 2 compares no-load curves given by this motor in the two cases and a sketch of the main pole is also given. It is evident that the use of cold-rolled steel impaired the characteristics of this machine. In another case a 160 kW 220 V machine running at 1500 rpm was tried with poles of steel E330 and steel St.2 both at an induction of 16000 gauss. The no-load curves given in Fig 3 show hardly any difference in the characteristics whichever steel is used. It is concluded that there is not much point in using

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The use of Cold-rolled Steel for the Poles of d.c. Machines.

low-loss steel for the main poles of d.c. machines unless the magnetic characteristics are relatively independent of the direction of rolling. On the other hand, the use of cold-rolled steel offers considerable advantages in the interpoles. Here anisotropy of the cold-rolled steel is not nearly so important as in the main poles because the flux mainly follows the axis of the poles. Fig 4 gives calculated magnetisation curves of the interpoles of a motor type P111, of 160 kW, 220 V, 1500 rpm comparing interpoles made of steels E11 and E310 and it will be seen that in this case there is considerable advantage in using the cold-rolled steel. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1958.

Card 3/3

MENDELEYEV, Il'ya Solomonovich

Duplex direct current generators. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh.
3 no.4:27-34 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

11 Starshiy inzhener Khar'kovskogo elektromekhanicheskogo zavoda.
(Electric generators)

MENDELEYEV, Il'ya Solomonovich, starshiy inzhener; MAGIDSON, Viktor
Valentinovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Study of the distribution of magnetic fields in d.c. machines with
split feed of the excitation windings. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
elektromekh. 3 no.10:88-92 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy zavod (for Mendeleyev).
2. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Magidson).
(Electric machinery—Direct current) (Magnetic fields)

MENDELEYEV, I.S., inzh.; TROYETSKAYA, A.A., inzh.; SVERDLIK, L.V.,
inzh.

Practical method of calculating generator - engine systems
with triple winding exciters for electric propulsion
diagrams. Sudostroenie 26 no.6:28-32 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Ship propulsion, Electric)

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E194/E435

9.6130

AUTHORS: Magidson, V.V., Senior Scientist
Mendeleyev, I.S., Chief Designer medium d.c. machines,
Chudnovskiy, V.Yu., Senior Scientist

TITLE: The Use of Hall-Effect Probes in Measuring the
Commutating Field Parameters of d.c. Machines

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Elektromekhanika, 1961, No.3, pp.102-108

TEXT: In studying the commutation of d.c. machines, it is
important to measure the parameters of the commutating field. The
usual methods of doing this are laborious and inaccurate and
accordingly in studying the commutation of d.c. machines, the
authors used Hall effect pick-ups. In this way it is possible to
obtain all the necessary characteristics rapidly and accurately
using a single measurement procedure and almost entirely without
dismantling the machine. This article describes the procedure
and measurement and gives some results obtained in Laboratoriya
gornoy elektrotekhniki Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta
(Mining-Electrical Engineering Laboratory of the Dnepropetrovsk
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The Use of Hall-Effect ...

Mining Institute) and in the Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (ХЭМЗ) (Khar'kov Electromechanical Works (KhEMZ)). Hall pick-ups are of the film type, based on mercury selenide, and of crystalline germanium. The film-type are thin and flexible but they are so big that they can only give the mean value of induction over an appreciable area. The germanium pick-ups are sensitive and small, those used being of 7 x 3 x 0.5 mm. With objects of this size, an accurate picture of the field could be obtained and there is little need to compensate inductive interference. A disadvantage of germanium pick-ups is that the characteristics are not linear at high inductions, above about 5000 gauss; however, commutating field inductions do not usually exceed these values. In Hall effect pick-ups, the remanent e.m.f. that arises because the probes are not equipotential is of importance but it is usually much less in germanium pick-ups than in film-type. The temperature coefficient of both film and germanium pick-ups is about 0.1 to 0.2% per °C at temperatures of the order of 30 to 50°C and this was usually unimportant. If greater accuracy is required crystal pick-ups of indium arsenide may be used for which the Card 2/9

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The Use of Hall-Effect ...

temperature coefficient is about 0.05% per °C. The output e.m.f. was applied directly to an electromagnetic oscillograph without intermediate amplification. The Hall-effect pick-up could either be fixed in the air gap under the interpole or on the teeth of the machine armature. In the first case the probe with germanium pick-up was fixed to a plastic strip and was introduced into the air gap without dismantling the machine. In the second case the probe fixed to the armature teeth was connected to four sliprings. It is important to note that all the important parameters of the commutating field under both steady state and transient conditions may be measured by means of pick-ups fixed in the air gap. A pick-up mounted on the armature can only give a general picture of the field distribution under steady state conditions and the machine must be dismantled to install it. Fig.1 shows interpole magnetization curves (B , Gauss vs I/I_H) for 1 - a motor type ПМ-45 (PM-45) of 4.4 kW, 220 V, 23.5 A $n = 1000$ r.p.m.; 1' - the same at a speed of 4 r.p.m.; 2 - motor type П111 (P111) of 33 kW, 220 V, 178 A at a speed of 400 r.p.m.; 2' - calculated magnetization curve of motor type P111;

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The Use of Hall-Effect ...

3 - motor type MPE-12 (MPE-12) of 743 kW, 900 V, 825 A, 1000 r.p.m. It will be seen from the curves that in motors type PN-45 and P111, interpole saturation commences at 1.5 times rated load current (I_H) whilst in the compensated machine type MPE-12, a strictly straight line relationship is maintained up to twice normal load. It is usually considered that when the interpoles are saturated, because of the increased leakage with increased load, the commutating field diminishes and is zero at three or four times rated load. The curve 2' of Fig.1 shows that the calculated magnetization curve of the interpoles of machine type P111 is of this kind. However, the experimental curves show that even at such high loads substantial induction remains in the air gap under the interpoles. On machine type PN-45, interpole magnetization curves were taken at speeds of both 1000 r.p.m. and 4 r.p.m. The pick-up was moved from the centre of the pole. It will be noticed that the curves do not coincide at high loads and when the pick-up is moved in the opposite direction from the pole centre the induction at high loads is greater at high speeds than at low. It is suggested that this occurs because when the interpoles are

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The Use of Hall-Effect ...

saturated, commutation is retarded, an additional commutation current appears which sets up a reaction field which partially closes through the tip of the interpole distorting the shape of the commutating field, strengthening it under one edge of the interpole and weakening it under the other. This effect is discussed at some length. The Hall-effect pick-ups are very convenient in studying commutation processes during transient conditions of d.c. machines. The principal factor impairing commutation during transient conditions is the lag in the time of alteration of magnetic flux behind the load current due to the damping effect of the eddy currents. This effect is usually observed by making oscillograms of the voltage on an additional turn specially wound on the interpole. This is particularly difficult to do when the machine cannot be dismantled. The Hall-effect pick-up is particularly convenient for the study of such drives as reversing rolling mills. By way of example, Fig.3 shows curves of armature current and induction under the interpoles of a machine type PN-45 when operating as a generator on taking up and throwing off load, with a maximum armature current of 23.5 A, and a maximum induction of 4000 gauss. The oscillogram permits

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The Use of Hall-Effect ...

direct assessment of the degree of lag of change of flux behind that of the load. In investigating commutation, usually no allowance is made for possible influence of the hysteresis loop of the interpoles. In certain cases, the width of the hysteresis loop may have an important effect on commutation. Thus, in adjusting the commutation of a number of machines with a narrow zone of sparkless operation, it was found that it often suffices to alter the induction under the interpoles with a given load by 100 to 200 gauss in one way or another to make the machine spark. It was found that the commutation of the machine depended upon the way in which the hysteresis loop alters the induction of the commutating field on changing the load. The examples quoted demonstrate the extensive possibilities of using Hall-effect pickups to study commutating fields and to check available design procedures. The procedure has been used at the Khar'kov Electromechanical Works to study the operation of type П (P) motors with separate supply to the field windings. Results are obtained about the asymmetrical distribution of the commutating fields under different interpoles and this made it possible to

Card 6/9

20903

S/144/61/000/003/004
E194/E435

The Use of Hall-Effect ...

explain the causes of unsatisfactory commutation at high speeds.
There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk
Mining Institute) Magidson, V.V. and Chudnovskiy, V.Yu.
Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (Khar'kov
Electromechanical Works) Mendeleyev, I.S.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1960

✓

Card 7/9

SIDOROV, O.P., inzh.; MENDELEYEV, I.S., inzh.

Some results of studying electric motors with split feed of the
excitation windings. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.7:69-72 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Electric motors)

MENDELEYEV, I.S.

Single-armature d.c. voltage converter. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
elektromekh. 5 no.2:196-204 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric current converters)

MENDELEYEV, I.S., inzh.; TROYETSKAYA, A.A., inzh.

Twin generator with split poles. Vest.elektroprcm. 33 no.1:
35-37 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

(Electric generators)

MENDELEYEV, I.S.

Some special features in the regulation of d.c. machines using
separate feed of excitation windings. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom.
no.3:13-16 J1-S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod.

MENDELEYEV, I.S.; VOLOKHOV, S.A.

Results of the study of some composite d.c. machines. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 7 no.6:674-687 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

MENDELEYEV, I.S., inzh.; TROYETSKAYA, A.A., inzh.; BELOPOL'SKIY, A.M., inzh.

Special design features of enclosed d.c. machines. Energ. i
elektrotekh. prom. no.2:39-41 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

L 05964-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6021054 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/66/000/003/0009/0010

AUTHOR: Mendeleyev, I. S. (Engineer); Troyetskaya, A. A. (Engineer) 18

ORG: none

TITLE: High-power amplidynes 2

SOURCE: Elektrotehnika, no. 3, 1966, 9-10

TOPIC TAGS: dynamoelectric amplifier, amplidyne, *electronic amplifier, amplifier design*

ABSTRACT: Amplidynes of a few hundred kw in one unit have been recently built (in USA). Mush windings are inapplicable in such machines; a salient-pole field system and a bar-type compensating-field winding laid in semiclosed slots in the polepieces become necessary. However, placing the entire compensating-field winding in the polepieces is inexpedient. Hence, a small concentrated compensating-field winding around each of the partial poles is suggested in

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.236.3.001.2

L 08964-67

ACC NR: AP6021054

addition to the distributed polepiece winding. Curves of the magnetic field in the airgap for the cases of concentrated, distributed, and combined (concentrated and distributed) compensating-field windings presented in the article demonstrate the advantages of the latter type. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 ast

MENDELEYEV, K.F., TETEVIN, L.B.

Refractory Materials

Making magnesite products, Ogneupory 17, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ACCESSION NR: AP40J1896

S/0286/64/000/007/0082/0082

AUTHOR: Basillov, V. V.; Levin, B. Ye.; Mendeleyev, K. F.

TITLE: A method of estimating the wear-resistance of thin metallic films.
Class 42, No. 161561

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1964, 82

TOPIC TAGS: wear resistance, durability, metallic material, fretting, fret resistance

TRANSLATION: A method is proposed in this author's certificate for estimating the wear resistance of thin metallic films. In order to measure the durability of films on large surfaces, the electrical resistance of the film is measured before and after the film is completely eroded by an indenter. The durability of the film is then judged on the basis of the ratio of the measured values.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031896

SUBMITTED: 16Jan63

DATE ACQ: 29Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, AP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MENDELEYEV, L.M.

DAIMATOV, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MENDELEYEV, L.M., inzh.

Building foundations on ribbon clays according to construction
experience in Leningrad. Biul.tekh.inform. 3 no.1:23-26 Ja '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Foundations) (Soil mechanics)

M. G. GUBKIN, S. I.;
GUBKIN, S.I.; MENDELEYEV, L.T.

X-ray analysis of the structure of metal chips. Sbor.nauch.trud.
Fiz.-tekhn.inst.AN BSSR no.1:99-110 '54. (MIRA 10:1)
(X rays -Industrial applications) (Metal cutting)

MELENDEYEV, L. T.

Structure of shavings obtained during cutting of metals as shown by X-ray analysis. S. I. Gubkin and L. T. Melendeyev. (Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1954, 85, 73, 74). Shavings of Al, Cu, brass, and steel obtained during turning of metal specimens on a lathe at linear speeds 25-3768 m per min., using tools with cutting angles 4-30°, 0°, and -20° are examined for structural changes by the X-ray diffraction method. The shavings undergo structural changes similar to changes in metals subjected to plastic deformation by rolling or hammering. It is concluded that the process of cutting proceeds according to the plastic deformation mechanism and is governed by the same laws as deformation under pressure.

S. K. Lachowicz.

agf " "

Physico-Tech Inst. AS Belorussian SSR

MENDELEYEV, L.T.; GUBKIN, S.I., [deceased] redaktor; ALEKSANDROVICH, Kh.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[X-ray studies of the process of metal cutting] Rentgenostruk-
turnoe issledovanie protsessaa rezaniia metalla. Minsk, Izd-vo
Akademii nauk BSSR, 1955. 77 p. (MIRA 9:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN BSSR (for Gubkin)
(Metal cutting)

GOREV, K.V.; MENDELEYEV, L.T.

Effect of chemical composition and heat treatment on the hardness
of cast aluminum-magnesium-zinc-copper alloys. Sbor.nauch.trud.Fiz.-
tekh.inst.AN BSSR no.2:150-157 '55. (MIRA 10:1)
(Aluminum-Magnesium-zinc alloys—Testing)

GUBKIN, S.I.; MENDELEYEV, L.T.

Influence of cutting parameters on shrinkage and hardness of copper chips. Sbor.nauch.trud. Fiz.-tekhn.inst.AN BSSR no.2:106-114 '55.

(MIRA 10:1)

(Metal cutting) (Copper)

Mendzeleyev, L. T.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics, Combustion, Explosions, Topo-chemistry, Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3884.

Author : B.V. Yerofeyev, L.T. Mendzeleyev.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of White Russian SSR.

Title : Kinetics of Polymorphous Conversion of α -Resorcin into β -Resorcin.

Orig Pub: Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. n., Izv. AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. n., 1956, No 4, 99-110.

Abstract: The kinetics of the conversion of the low temperature modification of resorcin into its high temperature modification was studied at 72 to 100°. It is shown that the studied reaction follows the topokinetic equation $1/(1 - a) - 1 = kt$. The determined activation energy is 33,900 cal per mole.

Card : 1/1

-14-

YEREFYEU, B.V.; MENDZELEYEU, I.T.

Kinetics of the $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}(l) \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4\text{Br}(ll)$ phase conversion. Vestsi AN BSSR.
Ser. fiz.-tekhn. nav. no. 1:57-63 '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Ammonium bromide) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

11/12 NDELE... 11/11

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8
Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 389

Author : B.V. Yerofeyev, L.T. Mendeleyev.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of White-Russian SSR.

Title : Kinetics of Phase Transformation $\text{NH}_4\text{Br (I)} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4\text{Br (II)}$.

Orig Pub : Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. n., 1957, No 1, 57-63

Abstract : The kinetics of the phase transformation $\text{NH}_4\text{Br (I)} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4\text{Br (II)}$ was investigated. It is described by the equation $1 / (1 - \alpha) - 1 = Kt$, where α is the share of the new phase, K is constant and t is time. It is explained as a process proceeding through the formation and growth of kernels of the solid product.

Card 1/1

MENDELEYEV L. T.

137-58-2-4201

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 276 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gorev, K.V., Yanchenko, N.I., Parkhutik, P.A.,
Mendeleyev, L.T.

TITLE: How Heat-treatment Parameters Affect the Properties of Pistons
Made from Alloy AL-25 (Vliyaniye usloviy termoobrabotki na
svoystva porshney iz splava AL-25)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel' Belorussii, Nr 2 (3), 1957, pp 114-121

ABSTRACT: To learn if it would be feasible to eliminate the heating operation from the quenching process, comparative tests were made of the mechanical properties (σ_b , HB) of sample pistons made from AL-25 alloys, wherein the pistons were cooled immediately after being chill-cast in air, in hot water, and in cold water. Suggested is a new procedure for heat-treating pistons which consists in quenching them in the water from the chill mold, then aging them 4 hours at $210 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$.

P. P.

1. Steel alloys--Processes 2. Pistons--Properties 3. Pistons
--Heat treatment

Card 1/1

GOROV, K.V. [Horau, K.V.]; TOPPENETS, R.L.; MENDELEYEV, L.T. [Mendzialeu, L.T.]

Effect of heat-treatment conditions on the heat resistance of EI 437 alloys with an iron additive. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. fiz.-tekhn. nav. no. 1:109-113 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Nickel alloys)

L 02394-67 EWT(m)/T/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6023327

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/003/B022/B022

AUTHOR: Gorev, K. V.; Tofpenets, R. L.; Mendeleyev, L. T.; Malashenko, L. M. 37
B

TITLE: On the problem of hardening precipitation aging alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 3B158

REF SOURCE: Sb. Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka met. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 25-33

TOPIC TAGS: dispersion hardening, solid solution, aluminum alloy, copper alloy, Alloy heat treatment

ABSTRACT: The factors affecting the hardening of precipitation aging alloys were studied. The work was done on Al-Cu (4.5% Cu), D16 and EI437 alloys. The conditions for heat treatment of the alloys are given. It is shown that the factors which affect the strength characteristics of precipitation aging alloys are the particle size in the hardening phase, distortions in the crystal lattice and the block structure of the matrix. The contribution of each of these factors is determined by the degree of decomposition of the solid solution. In the first stages of aging when the hardening phase is highly dispersed and coherently bound to the matrix, the decisive factor is the quantity and particle size in the hardening phase and distortions in the crystal lattice of the matrix due to decomposition of the solid solution. The contribution made by reduction in the size of mosaic blocks increases

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.785.001.5 16

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6027506

SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/00/000/004/1020/1020

AUTHOR: Gorev, K. V.; Toipenets, R. L.; Mendeloyev, L. T.; Morashenko, L. M.

TITLE: Strengthening of dispersion hardening alloy

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 41135

REF SOURCE: Sb. Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka met. Minsk. Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 25-33

TOPIC TAGS: dispersion hardening, x ray analysis, internal stress, fine structure / D16 alloy, EI437 alloy

TRANSLATION: An x-ray study of Al-Cu (4.5% Cu), D16 and EI437 alloys was made. Changes in fine structure were judged according to the width changes of interference lines. Curves of interference line width changes corresponded to the hardness change curves of the alloys. Line width maxima, characterizing the change of alloy block structure, and hardness maxima occurred in the EI437 alloy, aged at 700°C for 200 hr at 800°C for 25-50 hr. The mosaic block size in the EI437 alloy decreased from 430 to 244 Å by increasing the aging time at 700°C from 10 to 200 hr. The factors influencing the strengthening of dispersion hardening alloys appear to be not only internal stresses and inhomogeneity of the solid solution but also the breaking up of the block structure of the matrix and particles of the strengthening phase. V. Kuz'mina.

SUB CODE: 11,13

UDC: 669.715+669.245].017.3:621.785.78:539.7

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6027510

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/004/I060/I061

AUTHOR: Gorev, K. V.; Tofpenets, R. L.; Mendeleyev, L. T.

TITLE: Relation between creep rupture, hardness and the characteristics of the recrystallization process in dispersion-hardening alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4I410

REF SOURCE: Sb. Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka met. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 01-04

TOPIC TAGS: creep mechanism, dispersion hardening, rupture strength / EI437 alloy, D16 alloy

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the EI437 and D16 dispersion-hardening alloys. Alloy D16 was aged at 200 and 250°C for 10-500 hr; alloy EI437--at 700 and 800°C for 0-200 hr. It was shown that alloy EI437 had the best creep rupture strength (time to fracture at 750°C and $\sigma = 23.4 \text{ kg/mm}^2$) after being aged at 700°C for 50 hr, at which the hardness at room temperature and the recrystallization range were high. This same alloy, when aged at 800°C had the best creep rupture strength after aging for 10 hr. Similar results were obtained for alloy D16, where the maximum creep rupture strength (test temperature 300°C, $\sigma = 5 \text{ kg/mm}^2$) was obtained after aging at 200°C for 10 hr. A drop in creep rupture strength in the alloys, aged at longer holding times, was asso-

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.434:669.15.018.8

ACC NR: AR6027510

ciated with a lowered room temperature strength, as well as with a more intensive re-crystallization process. V. Kudryashov.

SUB CODE: 11,20

Card 2/2

L 11319-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JH/JD
ACC NR: AR6022167 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/003/1010/1010

AUTHOR: Gorev, K. V.; Toftenets, L. T.; Mendeleyev, L. T.

TITLE: Effect of the degree of decomposition of the solid solution on the recrystallization process in aluminum alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 3166

REF SOURCE: Sb. Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka met. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum base alloy, copper containing alloy, solid solution, metal recrystallization

ABSTRACT: D16 alloy and an alloy of aluminum with 45% copper were aged at 200 and 250°C for 10, 20, 30, 50, 200 and 500 hours. The aged alloys were deformed by static upsetting ($\delta=50\%$) with subsequent annealing at 380°C (D16) and 350°C (Cu-Al alloy) for 5-120 min. The specimens were studied by metallographic and x-ray structural analysis. The greatest time interval for recrystallization is observed when there is no visible strengthening phase, and when the alloy has gas-filled regions and a θ' -phase coherently bound to the basic solid solution. Isolation and coagulation of the phase result in extremely rapid completion of the recrystallization process. Maximum internal stresses are observed in naturally aged specimens although this does not produce an earlier start for the recrystallization process. I. Tulupova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 bab

UDC: 669.715.017.3:548.53

KVIRIKADZE, V.V.; MENDELEYEVA, M.A.; PKHALADZE, O.G.; KOGAN, R.D.

Effect of aminazine on the the concentration of specific typhoid fever antibodies in the bodies of rabbits. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:261-266 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikhatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. Dir. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov. Mikrobiologicheskaya laboratoriya. Zav. - kand.med.nauk V.V. Kvirikadze.

(CHLORPROMAZINE) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)
(TYPHOID FEVER—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

MENDELEYEVA, M.D.

Materials on the biological work and ideas of D.I. Mendeleev. Trudy Inst.
ist.est. 4 :312-314 '52. (MLBA 6:7)

(Mendeleev, Dmitrii Ivanovich, 1834-1907)

MENDELEYEVA, M.D.

Remarks on Mendeleev. Vest.AN SSSR 27 no.2:69-73 F '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Mendeleev, Dmitrii Ivanovich, 1834-1907)

L 26478-66 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EWA(d)/EWA(1) WW/GS
ACC NR: AT6008144 UR/0000/65/000/000/0048/0050

AUTHOR: Mendeleyeva, T.V.
date of technical sciences)

; Nazarchuk, M.M. (Candi-

ORG: None

TITLE: On the calculation of one-dimensional gas flow parameters in pipes with heat exchange

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Tcheniya zhidkostey i gazov (Flows of liquids and gases). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 48-50

TOPIC TAGS: fluid mechanics, gas flow, pipe flow, heat exchange, hydraulic resistance

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the estimate of errors in a simple approximate formula for the calculation of one-dimensional gas flow characteristics in pipes of a constant cross section with heat exchange, published by the authors elsewhere:

$$\frac{\theta_e}{\theta_b} = (\theta_e/\theta_b)_{\zeta=0} \quad 1 - \int L/(\chi(M_b) - \chi(M_e)) \quad (1)$$

with L - length of channel in calibers, \int hydraulic coefficient of resistance, M -

Card 1/2

L 26478-66

ACC NR: AT6008144

Mach velocity coefficient, θ_e, θ_b braking temperatures at the end and at the beginning of the channel, respectively. The present study was motivated by the publication of a precise solution of the investigated flow problem elsewhere by R.N. Noyes (Trans. A.S.M.E. Ser C. 1961, 3,4) and the consequent possibility to appraise the errors of the simpler approximate formula (1). Analysis showed that the errors of (1) depend basically upon the magnitudes of L and the ratio $\psi = (\theta_e/\theta_b)/(\theta_e/\theta_b)_{\text{max}}$. Domain $L = 0$.

boundaries for errors under 1% are discussed and the results presented in form of graphs and specific statements. It is concluded that formula (1) is fully applicable for the approximate calculation of gas flow characteristics in pipes with heat exchange, over a practically sufficiently wide range of variation of pertinent parameters. Orig.art. has: 2 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 15Mar64/

ORIG REF: 001 /

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

RB

MENDELI, E.

"Organization of the Building of Coal Treatment Plants in Donbas. Tr.
from the Russian." p. 141,
(MECHANISACE, Vol. 2, No. 4, Apr. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

S/117/60/000/011/032/035

A004/A001

AUTHOR: Mendel'skiy, G. I.

TITLE: Portable Hardness Tester

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1960, No. 11, p. 31

TEXT: At one of the Lensevmarkhoz Plants a new hardness-testing device, ²¹⁰ designed by G. V. Smirnov, was manufactured and successfully used. The device is termed "indispensable" in measuring the hardness of large components for which ordinary Brinell testers are difficult or impossible to use. The errors of the device relative to the Brinell press amount to approximately 0.07 of the impression diameter. The hardness measuring range lies between HB 285 - 97. The spot to be measured is cleaned and the device is put on with the striker cocked. The vertical position of the device body is determined by a level in order to ensure a coaxial impact. Then the trigger is pressed, the striker falls freely and inflicts a blow on the striking head which, subsequently, transmits the blow to the ball. The weight of the striker and its height of fall are calculated in such a way that the work to be carried out is equivalent to that of the Brinell press with a load of 3,000 kg. There is 1 figure.

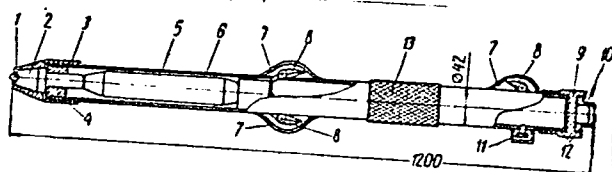
Card 1/2

Portable Hardness Tester

S/117/60/000/011/032/035
A004/A001

Figure:

- 1 - ball; 100 mm in diameter; 2 - striking head; 3 - tapered nut; 4 - bushing; 5 - striker; 6 - body; 7 - safety cramp; 8 - trigger; 9 - cover; 10 - level; 11 - set screw; 12 - shock absorber; 13 - rubber sleeve.



Card 2/2

MENDELSON, A.

"Music belongs to the people", p. 24, "Contradictions between American and British imperialists grow stronger", p. 26 (Stinta Si Cultura, Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1953, Bucuresti)

SO: Monthly List of ~~Russian~~ Accessions, East European Vol. 2, No 9, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

MENDEL'SON, Abram Solomonovich, prof., doktor ekon. nauk;
DEMENT'YEV, V.A., red.; G ZHANOVA, T.N., mlad. red.;
PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Value and price; a theoretical study] Stoimost' i tsena;
teoreticheskii ocherk. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 118 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Value) (Prices)

MENDELSON, N.; CALINESCU, G.

Contributions to the utilization of domestic diatomites. p. 350.
(INDUSTRIA CONSTRUCTILOR SI A MATERIAIELOE DE CONSTRUCTII. No. 6, 1957, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-8
Their Application--Elements. Oxides.
Mineral Acids, Bases, Salts

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8808

Author : Ionescu, E., Mendelsohn, H., Dumitrescu, G.,
Bunus, F.

Inst : Not given

Title : Production of Aluminum Oxide for Electrolysis
by Calcination with Limestone and Sodium Carbonate

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 4, 235-241

Abstract: The high SiO_2 content and preponderance of Al_2O_3
as diaspore, difficult to disintegrate, in
Rumanian bauxites, compelled the abandonment of
the Bayer method and the use instead of a basic

Card 1/3

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-8
Their Application--Elements. Oxides;
Mineral Acids, Bases, Salts

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Mimiya, No 3, 1959, 2802

of 35 percent with reasonable production costs.
--Ya. Iatlis

Card 3/3

128

Augmented apparatus for the chemical industry.
B. G. G. and N. Mendeleev. Rev. chim. (Bucharest) 8,
1957 (1957). The vitreous acid-resistant enamel used
for the corrosion protection of steel equipment contains
about 65% SiO₂, 10-15% alk. oxides, 5-6% alk. earth ox-
ides, 0-2% Al₂O₃, and a max. of 5% ZnO. Oxides of Zn
and Ti enhance the acid resistance. This enamel is fired at
1000-1100°.
M. G. G. Kertess

PM
MT

MENDELSON, N.; PINCOWSCHI, E.; PINTILIE, S.

Some considerations in connection with the kinetics of static roasting of
nyrite. n. 199.

REVISTA DE CHIMIE. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, no. 9, ^{Sept.} 1959.
Uncl.

MENDELSON W.

Problems of introducing work standards based on technology. p. 50.

METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI

Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1956

Rumania

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

VAL'DMAN, A.A.; MENDEL'SON, A.I.

Experimental investigations of paratyphoid infection caused by
Salmonella Heidelberg. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.11:52-55 N '53.
(MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz otdela patologicheskoy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy - akademik N.N.
Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR i otdela kishhechnykh infektsiy Instituta im. Pastera (zave-
duyushchiy E.M.Novgorodskaya).

(Paratyphoid fever)

MENDEL'SON, A. I. and MEDVEDKOVA, A. A.

Material on the Serological Characteristics of the Salmonella Heidelberg Bacillus

Among the typhoid-paratyphoid cultures, most of which belonged to the serologic group B, isolated from patients, the Heidelberg bacilli were the main ones. In the Heidelberg cultures preserved under laboratory conditions for a long time and freshly isolated cultures there were observed significant differences; they did not keep their serologic characteristics; the N-antigen of these cultures changed significantly. (RZhBiol, No. 7, 1955)
Tr. In-ta Epidemiol. Mikrobiol. i Gigiyeny, 15, 1953, 161-168.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

VAL'DMAN, A. A. and MENDEL'SON, A. I.

Experimental Investigations of Paratyphoid Infection in White Mice Caused by the Heidelberg Bacillus

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